

FIREFIGHTER 1/2

SAMPLE TEST

1. After use, wooden handles of axes and similar tools should be washed with a mild detergent, rinsed, and:
 - A. repainted.
 - B. rubbed with steel wool.
 - C. dried.
 - D. varnished.
2. To efficiently use water during a direct attack with a solid or straight stream, the firefighter should apply the water _____ directly on the _____ until the fire darkens down.
 - A. continuously, burning fuels
 - B. continuously, ceiling
 - C. in short bursts, ceiling
 - D. in short bursts, burning fuels
3. T F During a fire safety survey, concerns that are discovered that cannot be corrected by the facility manager or home owner, must be referred to the appropriate individuals as directed by the AHJ or department SOP's.
4. The Learn Not to Burn program is designed for children in:
 - A. high school.
 - B. preschool through third grade.
 - C. fifth through eighth grade.
 - D. sixth through tenth grade.
5. Never lay the microphone to your fire department radio on the seat of the apparatus because:
 - A. sound may become muffled if someone sits on it.
 - B. it could be knocked to the floor resulting in breakage.
 - C. it could be keyed accidentally.
 - D. it may be difficult to find in a hurry.
6. In the fire service, the basic definition of the word rescue is:
 - A. removing a victim from a hazardous situation to safety.
 - B. stabilizing a victim before transporting.
 - C. performing CPR on a victim.
 - D. All of the above.
7. At a minimum, firefighters must work in teams of _____ when entering an involved structure?
 - A. two
 - B. three
 - C. seven
 - D. five
8. Which of the following **is not** considered a function of the rescue company?
 - A. Vehicle extrication
 - B. Rope rescue operations
 - C. Confined-space operations
 - D. Stretching the initial attack line

9. The transfer of heat by the movement of gases or liquid is known as:
- A. conduction.
 - B. radiation.
 - C. convection.
 - D. direct-flame contact.
10. A device used to route water short distances through doors, windows, or other openings is a:
- A. water chute.
 - B. carryall.
 - C. floor runner.
 - D. catchall.
11. During _____ stage, conditions in the compartment change very rapidly.
- A. rollover
 - B. growth
 - C. flashover
 - D. fully-developed
12. The heat from the sun reaches earth by means of:
- A. conduction.
 - B. convection.
 - C. radiation.
 - D. transference.
13. One advantage of a solid stream nozzle is:
- A. for ladder-pipe applications.
 - B. that it creates more stream.
 - C. its effectiveness in subduing stubborn Class B fires.
 - D. it provides an extended reach.
14. The acronym BLEVE stands for:
- A. barometric level emergency valve enclosure.
 - B. bring local emergency vehicles early.
 - C. boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion.
 - D. boiling liquid emergency valve exit.
15. The preferred method of applying dry chemical agents to flammable liquid spill fires is to:
- A. direct the stream into the flame and allow it to settle.
 - B. deflect the stream a minimum of 5 feet in front of the spill to prevent agitation.
 - C. direct the stream up-wind and allow it to be blown onto the fire.
 - D. direct the stream at the base of the fire using a sweeping motion.
16. What is a common problem found when water is used to extinguish chimney flue fires?
- A. Water used for extinguishment may freeze due to the cold weather.
 - B. The water causes the flue liner or firebricks to crack.
 - C. The steam created causes excess pressure to build up inside the chimney.
 - D. Too much water may accidentally close the damper.

17. The elements needed to produce quality firefighting foam include:
- A. mechanical aeration, air, water, and concentrate.
 - B. air, concentrate, eductor, and CO₂.
 - C. proportioner, CO₂, and eductor.
 - D. aspiration, subsurface injection, and air.
18. The type of construction that has the **greatest** resistance to structural damage by fire is _____ construction.
- A. heavy timber
 - B. ordinary
 - C. fire resistant
 - D. noncombustible
19. Fuel resistance is:
- A. the ability of the foam to stand up to the heat of the fire.
 - B. how fast the foam spreads across the surface of a fuel.
 - C. the ability to contain or control the production of fuel vapors.
 - D. the ability to tolerate the fuel and to avoid being saturated.
20. Tenders combined with _____ can efficiently provide large volumes of water to a fire ground operation.
- A. large-diameter hose
 - B. automatic nozzles
 - C. portable water tanks
 - D. ladder trucks
21. The simplest sprinkler system in design and operation is the _____ system.
- A. wet pipe
 - B. deluge
 - C. dry pipe
 - D. preaction
22. Electrical _____ are used when multiple connections are needed.
- A. cords
 - B. junction boxes
 - C. inverters
 - D. power take offs (PTOs)
23. A special communications device which allows the hearing or speech impaired to communicate via telephone is known as a _____ system.
- A. commercial phone
 - B. TDD/TTY text phone
 - C. direct line
 - D. wireless
24. A dry-pipe sprinkler system is equipped with two different types of gauges. The air-pressure gauge is located _____ the clapper valve and the water-pressure gauge is located _____ the clapper.
- A. to the left side; to the right side of
 - B. above; below
 - C. below; above
 - D. to the right side; to the left side of

25. United States fire loss statistics show that most structure fires, most fire damage, and most injuries and fatalities occur in _____ occupancies.

- A. commercial B. industrial C. institutional D. residential